

VOTED A REGULAR SALARY.

Miners Will Pay R. Legg \$60 a Month.

WHOLE TIME TO HIS WORK.

Meeting of Executive Board in the City Wednesday—Resolutions Adopted Regarding Newly Opened Mines and Censuring the Anthracite Operators.

A meeting of the executive board of the Massillon sub-district branch of the United Mine Workers was held in the Trades and Labor Assembly hall, Wednesday. There were present: President Robert Legg, of East Greenville; Secretary John Morgan, of North Lawrence; Henry Venables, of North Lawrence; John Harney, of Massillon; D. C. Jones, of Palmyra, and Thomas Hiscox, of Wadsworth.

The chief business of the meeting was to consider a statement made by President Legg to the effect that his duties as an official of the union have become so manifold that it is no longer possible for him to secure and hold steady employment as a miner. The board, investigating, found that Mr. Legg's statement was well substantiated by the facts, and, by a unanimous vote, agreed to place him upon a regular monthly salary of \$60, pending the sub-district's next annual convention, which will be held here in December. Mr. Legg, under this new arrangement, is to devote his entire time to the duties of his office.

The following resolutions were also adopted by the board:

Resolved, That all new mines opened in sub-district No. 3 in the U. M. W. of A. hereafter shall be considered a local union from the start of sinking, and that no man shall become a member of said local union for less than the uniform initiation fee of \$10 unless he has a paid up card.

Whereas, The anthracite operators of Pennsylvania have by their attitude shown to the people of the United States their unfairness and arbitrary methods in dealing with their employees and by their published declarations concerning the United Mine Workers of America is considered by us as a gross insult to all organized labor in the United States. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That we commend the action of our national and district officials in the management of said strike, and we therefore beg the financial support of all union men and sympathizers to bring this great contest to a successful issue.

USUAL MONTHLY DEFICIT.

Report of Superintendent Yarger, of the Workhouse.

Canton, Oct. 9.—The report of Superintendent John W. Yarger and the directors of the workhouse for the month of September was filed with the county commissioners Thursday morning. The report shows that the average number of prisoners during the month was 71. The total expenditures for the month amounted to \$1,545.38 and the total earnings to \$1,002.05, showing the cost of maintaining the institution over earnings in September to have been \$543.33. The earnings were as follows: Labor in brush shop, \$87.26; boarding for foreign prisoners, \$499.32; labor for J. W. Pontius, \$74; outside labor, \$90.87; sale of stone crusher, \$250.

COMMON PLEAS COURT.

Six Divorce Cases Assigned for Next Week.

Canton, Oct. 10.—The court assignment for next week will be a light one, owing to the fact that many cases are not ready for trial. Court will be held in room No. 1, with Judge Harter presiding. Judge Ambler will go to Carrollton to preside over common pleas cases there. The Stark county assignment includes six divorce cases. On Monday afternoon prisoners will be arraigned. The assignment is as follows:

Monday, October 13—Forenoon, hearing motion docket; afternoon, arraignment of prisoners and hearing motion docket.

Tuesday—Carman vs Carman; Williams vs Williams; DeHoff vs DeHoff; Deidrick vs The Times Publishing Company.

Wednesday—Byzell vs Byzell.

Thursday—Reichard vs Reichard.

Friday—Arter vs Eicher et al; Fryer vs Pryor.

EXPRESS TRAIN HELD UP.

The Robbers Secure Fifteen Hundred Dollars.

Lincoln, Neb., Oct. 11.—The Burlington express, west bound, was held up four miles west of here this morning by three masked men. Two mounted the engine, and the third cut off the express car and pulled it down the track. The robbers dynamited the safe, securing one package containing fifteen hundred dollars and other valuables. A posse with bloodhounds is in pursuit. None of the passengers were molested.

Later—The loss in the train robbery, Burlington officials say, was over fifty thousand dollars. A reward of one thousand dollars is offered.

AN INSULT TO THE NATION.

Operators' Attitude Thus Characterized.

STRIKE A LEGITIMATE MEANS.

The Rev. Father H. V. Kaempker Believes That the Government Should Take Temporary Possession of the Anthracite Mines—His Views Generally on the Subject.

The Rev. Father H. V. Kaempker, rector of St. Mary's church, is following the strike in Pennsylvania with interest, and he has pronounced views on the subject. Speaking of the matter today, he said:

"I believe in the justice of the miners' case. I believe that they have an absolute right to better their condition by legitimate means, and I consider a strike as such a means. The mass of the miners have behaved as lawful citizens during this strike, notwithstanding a few excesses, considering their numbers and their provocations. My opinion is that the real reason of the obstinacy of the operators in settling this question is that they have absolute control of the railroads and mines. A monopoly is the greatest danger to the welfare of the nation.

"The federal government must protect its citizens, and if no other way is found let the government seize the mines temporarily. I am sorry that the excellent effort which our illustrious President made to settle the strike proved a dismal failure. If the Christian principles of justice and charity were applied in the difficulty, it would be solved at once. I consider the refusal of the railroad presidents to accede to the proposition of the President of the United States as an insult to the nation."

B. & O. CONTROLS READING.

Fight Ended Between the Pennsylvania and Wabash.

Chicago, Oct. 11.—According to reports from the East, control of the Reading railroad has been secured by the Baltimore & Ohio, which means that the Pennsylvania interests have won and that the Goulds will not have the road to use as a link in their seaboard outlet. It was not generally known that a battle for control of the Reading raged for several weeks and that the situation grew so grave that J. Pierpont Morgan was called in to act as arbitrator. What was done by Mr. Morgan is known only to the insiders, but it is said that the Baltimore & Ohio control is the result of his labors in the interest of peace.

It would not be surprising if the Baltimore & Ohio control of the Reading was coupled with the agreement on the part of the Pennsylvania to cease opposing the Gould plans in Pittsburgh, and to permit them to gain some other outlet to the seaboard. The relations between the Reading and the Baltimore & Ohio will be similar to those sustained between the Pennsylvania and the Baltimore & Ohio. That means that competitive buying having been stopped, the Baltimore & Ohio will be the largest owner of stock and therefore the most powerful factor in the company.

The reason for turning over control to the Baltimore & Ohio is said to be found in the laws of Pennsylvania, which prohibit parallel and competing lines from owning stock in each other. Were it not for this the Pennsylvania would assume control. It is also asserted that a large portion of the recent issue of \$42,500,000 by the Baltimore & Ohio was for the purpose of paying for the Reading stock turned over to the company.

THE THRIFTY FRENCH FARMERS.

What They are Doing to Prepare for Winter.

THEIR LABORIOUS METHODS.

Hay is Being Baled in Queer Hand Presses Preparatory to Being Shipped to Madagascar—Too Valuable to Feed to Local Stock—Children are Gathering Twigs and Small Branches for Winter—Practices Which Would Open the Eyes of the Stark County Farmers.

The following is an extract from a private letter:

Monestier de Clermont, Sept. 23.

The thrifty French farmers are preparing for winter and I wish you could see how they do it. Their laborious and economical methods would open the eyes of our good Stark county agriculturists. Hay was cut and cured in July. Now it is being baled in queer hand presses, preparatory to being shipped to Madagascar, where most of it from his region goes. It is too valuable to be fed to local stock. Now a second crop has been cut for domestic use, and grazing is permitted until snow comes. All the trees are trimmed of branches of four years' growth and these are now being tied into bundles and the bundles laid against the stables to dry. In mid-winter these banches will be given to the sheep, which will eat the leaves greedily, leaving the branches for firewood. The children supplement this stock of firewood by gathering twigs and small branches in the forests—nothing in the shape of wood escapes. The heavy firewood is sold to city people, the farmers living mainly off of odds and ends that will not sell.

Those who are too old to work in the fields and forests look after the cows in the meadow. The old women do this and at the same time braid straw which they afterwards sell to manufacturers of straw hats. They receive three sous (three cents) for fifteen meters, a little over three yards, of braid, and it takes a day to finish that quantity! I have seen just one large threshing machine, and this is a great wheat country. When I passed up this way four years ago the grain was either threshed with a flail, or thrown under a heavy stone roller drawn by oxen and then winnowed. Now most of the threshing is done with one cylinder machines four feet high. These are sometimes operated by horse-powers and as often by hand, with three men at the crank, one feeding and two removing the straw and stacking it.

The farmer's family rises at dawn but nothing is eaten until eight o'clock, when all hands fall to upon la soupe. It is potatoes, leeks, and sometimes a small piece of salt pork, by way of treat. Huge slabs of peasant bread float about in this soup. This is breakfast—just soup. At noon there is more soup, with bread—dry, cut from a "garland" loaf, that is an immense ring three feet in diameter. There is also a vegetable or two, but no hot meat. At night there is soup again with cheese of freshly curdled milk, and lettuce. That is the peasant's life. I forgot to mention the wine with every meal, and a gourd full to carry into the fields. The men say that they cannot work on water, in fact they seldom drink it; they must have red wine, but it is very light, so light that it will scarcely keep two years—much less insidiously than our cider. We had a big cattle fair here the other day and I saw only one drunken man reeling home. He was alone; his fellows must have been ashamed of him. Their lives are dreadfully dull, broken only by the few years of military service in early youth. I am satisfied that the country boys enjoy their army experiences.

Nobody here is really poor but all have a fashion of almost boasting that they are dans la misere. Their lives are one long, long save, save, save. Our butter woman lives on a big farm and has four farm hands and a husband to keep things moving. I'm sure that they have several thousand dollars saved up, but she has only one good pair of shoes, kept sacredly for going to church, and she has had this same pair of shoes for ten years. They live in a stone house, with stone floors, never have seen a carpet, never have heard a piano, never read a book,

never have any amusements, and they just work and save. They are good, honest and kind, have all the homely virtues, but of the joy of living they know nothing. In this respect the Midi—the South of France, is much better; there everybody is happy, valuable and all the conditions of life are far brighter than here in the Alps, where the women are old at thirty. I suppose there is something in the mountain climate that tends to develop the darker side of character.

R. P. SKINNER.

MINERS WILL KEEP CONTRACT.

No Truth in Rumors of a General Strike.

Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 11.—Secretary-Treasurer Wilson, of the United Mine Workers, was asked yesterday regarding a report that if it became necessary to force the Pennsylvania operators to terms the bituminous mines throughout the country would be closed by calling out the miners. He replied that there is no foundation for the story and that under no circumstances would the bituminous men be ordered to come out. He pointed to the fact that the miners are bound by a contract with the operators that continues till next May and declared that the mine workers as an organization considered all contracts sacred regardless of exigencies that might arise.

He added that the American Federation of Labor had no authority to call out members of the United Mine Workers' organization, and inasmuch as the convention held here in July had voted not to strike all rumors to the effect that the bituminous men will be called out are baseless.

WONDERFUL TIDINGS.

Sermon by the Rev. Dr. J. E. Transue, A. M. E. Z. Church.

"Open ye the gates, that the righteous nation which keepeth the truth may enter in." Isaiah, 26, 2. This prophecy is a song of salvation. In it God's goodness and justice calls for the fullest expression of gratitude and praise for the final triumph of the righteous. Having understood that there is a safe and permanent home, we must know how to enter this home. (1) Open ye the gates and then go through. The porters are the keepers of the gates, and are waiting to open the gates at the arrival of the righteous. This home is described as a city of twelve gates, three on each side. This expresses the fact that all true Christians of every nation and race, coming up from every denomination, from every quarter of the world, may enter. (2) They that keepeth the truth (Greek, Alceias.) The better translation would be, They that tell the truth, support, love and practice the truth. We read in Ps. 118, 20, There are gates of righteousness and they that enter are righteous. They keepeth the truth. So many will not enter, because they don't keep the truth. Many go to church, pay money to the church, pray loud and long, mourn sad, sing and shout, but will not tell the truth. It is better to not speak at all than to lie. If you can't tell the truth don't tell anything, keep your mouth closed. (3) We must enter this home by faith. Faith is the way by which we become righteous, and all true faith leads to righteousness. Having faith in Jesus, he will save us from our sins, not in sin. We must remember that heaven is a state, even more than it is a place. To enter a place called the New Jerusalem, to walk the golden streets, to wear gold crowns and to play on golden harps are not to enter heaven, but to enter into the heavenly state. We must be filled with the spirit and live according to the commandments. This is the way to enter the gates of the blessed holy city. (4) Welcome is written over each gate. Salvation within side of the city shines through with rays which bear an attractive invitation on their wings. Again, within side of the walls of the city you hear the voice of one. "Adam tells us that it is the seed of the woman that shall bruise the serpent's head." Abraham calls him "Melchisedek, King of Salem, King of Peace." David calls him "The Lord of Our Righteousness. The Prince of Darkness tells us that he is the holy one of God. John the Baptist said he is the "Lamb of God that taketh away the sin of the world." This same Jesus is extending the invitation to every one who keepeth and practices the truth, by saying, "Come ye blessed and take the kingdom prepared for you."

Louisville, O., May 15, 1900. Mr. A. S. Slusser, Dear Sir—I take pleasure in recommending your Gall Powder. I consider it the best remedy for sores on horses. I had two horses, one with a sore shoulder from collar, the other one a blister on top of neck. Used your Gall Powder on each and healed the sores very quickly. Therefore I wish to say that all who have horses having harness galls to use Slusser's Gall Cure. Consider it the cheapest and best article I can get. I always keep it on hand.

JOHN HUET.

THE ISLE OF MAN.

Entertaining Letter From Miss Nellie Gribble.

THE HOME OF HALL CAINE.

Miss Gribble Writes Interestingly of Her Visit Among the Manxmen—She Has the Pleasure of Seeing King Edward and Queen Alexandra—A Reminder of Home in a Minstrel's Coon Song.

Isle of Man, Sept. 8, 1902.

To the Editor of The Independent:

I enclose an article on the Isle of Man, thinking it might interest the readers of The Independent, it being the home of Hall Caine and the place where he gathers material for most of his stories. "The Christian" is connected with Peel Castle. "The Manxman" derived its name from the Manx people, who inhabit the island.

Douglas, where we stayed, is situated on the east side of the island and is an old and now town combined. In the former the streets are very narrow and winding. In the latter wide, commodious streets and open squares have been laid out. The town derives its name from the river Douglas. The sea approach to the town is most imposing and beautiful. The land all round rises for miles from the shore and has a beautiful background of mountains. In the center of the bay is a large tower of rock in the form of an old castle. It is called St. Mary's Rock and was built in 1831 as a tower of refuge for those who might be cast there in time of shipwreck. Douglas itself is not so interesting as are the places round about. Fortunately, a tram road has been built leading to all the important towns. In taking these beautiful tram rides around the island one sees the most beautiful mountain scenery imaginable.

While in Douglas I had the great pleasure of seeing His Majesty King Edward as he drove through the streets unprotected, with his beautiful and beloved queen by his side. The king had been on a cruise on the royal yacht, Albert and Victoria, and came ashore half an hour after the people had learned of his intention. Bunting, flags, etc., seemed to appear as if by magic.

With but a single policeman by the carriage, the king drove through the streets on his way to Derby Castle. This was his first visit to the Isle of Man. His father, the Prince Consort, drove through the streets in a like manner fifty years ago.

An incident occurred during his visit which pleased King Edward greatly. A little boy rushed to his carriage and handed him a bit of white heather. The king said, as he accepted the little flower of cheerful omen, "Thank you. I know it will bring me good luck." In the carriage following their majesties were Mr. Joseph Chamberlain and Hall Caine. His majesty looked very young and handsome in a gray suit and soft gray hat. The queen was becomingly gowned in a black suit with a white hat and veil.

The next evening Hall Caine honored us by his presence in a box at the theater. He expressed himself as greatly pleased with the performance. The town of Peel is ten miles from Douglas. It is of little interest, its greatest attraction being Peel Castle which is the most antique place in the island. It is "great in ruin and noble in decay." The castle, supposed to have been built in 1500 by the Earl of Derby, has walls of from three to four feet in thickness. Within the area are the ruins of two churches. Beneath the eastern part of the castle is an ancient prison or vault eighteen feet deep. In one corner is a well or spring which must have added to the natural humidity of the place, where light and air were only admitted through a very small, deep window. Two illustrious persons are said to have been at different times imprisoned in the castle. Eleanor, wife of Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, in the nineteenth year of the reign of Henry VI., was imprisoned for witchcraft. She died after a confinement of fourteen years. Shakespeare refers to the incident in the second part of the play of "Henry VI." The great Earl of Warwick, who was banished to the island by Richard II. in 1397 was imprisoned here, but was afterwards recalled and his accuser, Lord Scrope, Earl of Wiltshire, beheaded.

The home of Hall Caine is situated half way between Peel and Douglas and is a most ideal spot. Wild flowers

Zoom by the mountain rills, heather here and there beds the grassy mounds. What better, more ideal spot could one find in which to dream and write beautiful stories!

By taking a ferry boat from Douglas one crosses over to what is called Douglas Head, a popular place for "trippers," for one finds there all sorts of cheap amusements. In passing some minstrels who sing by day in the open air, I paused to listen to one of their popular coon songs. It was "Way Down South in Ohio." Every one seemed to wonder why I smiled. NELLIE GRIBBLE.

HOSPITAL NEWS.

Men's Department Badly Overcrowded.

MANY NEW PATIENTS ARRIVING.

The Completion of the Buildings Now in Course of Construction Will Furnish Room for All—Classes in the Training School Organized—All the Attendants Have Been Vaccinated.

The recent increase in the number of patients at the Massillon state hospital is causing the officials at that institution considerable worry and already heroic measures are being resorted to in order to house the surplus of men patients. The capacity of the institution is about 925 patients, or about 465 men and 465 women. The men's departments are already crowded, while the cottages for the women are about twenty-five patients below the limit. The arrivals at the hospital during the past week have crowded the institution and made it necessary to utilize dressing rooms for bed rooms in the men's wards. When the new law providing for the removal from infirmaries of all insane to the hospitals for the insane is carried into effect, the hospitals will all be overtaxed. The completion of the hospital building, which will be known as Nash cottage, will afford relief at the Massillon institution, and when the other new cottages are finished there will be plenty of room.

Dr. H. C. Eyman and Superintendent E. G. Carpenter, of the Columbus asylum, were called to Canton Friday afternoon to examine Murderer Smith in regard to his sanity.

The junior and senior classes in the training school at the hospital have been organized and the first lecture was delivered by Dr. Eyman last Thursday afternoon. The senior class has an enrollment of eleven members while the juniors have eighteen in their class. Dr. McGeorge conducted the lecture Friday afternoon in the absence of Dr. Eyman.

The attendants at the hospital are being vaccinated and many of them are confined to their beds as a result of the "taking" effect. No attempt will be made to vaccinate the patients unless a case of smallpox should break out in their ranks. The numerous trips of the attendants to Cleveland and other points where the disease is prevalent caused the vaccination order much to the disgust of many of the attendants. The members of the house staff are also being vaccinated.

Dr. Caroline Colver, of the hospital staff, will leave today for Cleveland, Detroit and other northern points on a week's vacation. Returning to Ohio, she will spend a few days with her relatives at her home in Sandusky.

Dr. E. L. Emerick, of the hospital staff, is a Cleveland visitor.

The Misses Byers, of Columbus, and Hoard and Enslow, of Huntington, W. Va., are guests of Miss Ethel Eyman, at the superintendent's residence.

Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Eyman, of New York, are visiting at the superintendent's residence. Mr. Eyman is a brother to Dr. H. C. Eyman.

More than the usual number of visitors are being received daily at the hospital and the ushers are being kept busy.

G. H. Weiers, of Mt. Pleasant, Ia., has been selected to fill one of the vacant positions as attendant at the hospital.

W. G. Wentworth and O. Hunacker, of New Athens, have been accepted as attendants at the hospital.

G. Eberwein, formerly in charge of the kitchen department of the hospital, has been promoted to the position of attendant.

The usual Friday evening dance was held last night in William McKinley hall and a representation from Canton and Massillon was present. The hospital orchestra furnished music for the dance.

THE INDEPENDENT
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300 N. Erie Street, - - MASSILLON, O.
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THE EVENING INDEPENDENT is on
sale at Bahney's Book Store, Bam-
merlin's Cigar Stand, Hotel Conrad,
and at the News stand in
North Mill street.
MONDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1902.

These are the days when the political demagogue has a great deal to say about what he calls "the common people" and his yearning desire to benefit them. Incidentally he wants them to vote themselves out of good wages, comfortable homes and good times generally in order to further his own political schemes. "The common people," however, are not to be fooled. They showed this at the last two presidential elections in the big Republican majorities rolled up all over the country. "The common people" are the American people.

The determination of the government at Washington to keep United States troops in Cuba until a treaty with that island is made will give satisfaction to the American people. Only a few United States soldiers are in Cuba, chiefly at one or two ports. President Palma has asked that they be withdrawn. It is the intention of President Roosevelt, however, to let them remain until the treaty is adopted which was provided for in the Platt amendment, and which was to embody the provisions of that stipulation. The sooner Cuba frames or accedes to a treaty of that sort the sooner the American soldiers will be taken out of the island.

The question of trusts was discussed this week at the annual meeting of the Bundler Industriellen, an association representing the political and commercial counterpoise of the Agrarians. The resolution finally adopted by the society may be taken as the verdict of industrial Germany on trusts. It reads as follows: The Bund sees in trusts the natural step in the development of industry. They appear to be called on to adapt production to demand and to prevent needless competition, which is usually accompanied by the deterioration of commodities. The economic advantages, therefore, cannot be denied, so long as they do not tend to injure the consumers dependent upon them and so far as they regulate production with a view to the maintenance of fair prices, diminish the cost of production and improve methods of industry. As regards industries, however, which are working on raw materials and which are at the mercy of trusts in raw stuffs, the producers see in the recent overgrowth of the latter an evil calling for measures which will assure an economic counterpoise.

CANADA WILL FEED ENGLAND
Encouraged by the advertisement the coronation gave everything Canadian, practically to the exclusion of the rest of the empire, a combination of British capitalists has launched an ambitious scheme, with \$3,000,000 capital, to capture and control the British food market in the interest of dominion producers. The corporation is headed by the Earl of Aberdeen, formerly governor general of Canada; Lord Balfour of Burleigh, a member of the imperial cabinet; Sir William Treloar, a prominent London and colonial financier, and General Manager Turner, of the Midland railway.

Hopes are entertained by the new corporation of enabling the farmers, fishermen and cattle raisers of Canada to sell to Great Britain at least one-third of the \$700,000,000 worth of food stuffs it annually imports, instead of the insignificant 7 per cent it now buys. Cold storage warehouses will be established by the corporation in English ports, and a series of wholesale and retail supply depots will be opened in the principal cities, along with restaurants serving exclusively Canadian food, with a view to educating the appetite of the mother country into a taste for dominion fare. The company will make specialties of wheat, live animals, dressed meat, cheese, butter, eggs, lard, fish, fruit, condensed milk, potatoes, poultry and game, in all of which, as the prospectus asserts, Canada acknowledges no superior and few equals.

"There is no reason in the world," said one of the promoters of the new company, "why the people of England should not put a little patriotism into their diet in the way we propose. No one cares to think of the possibility of war with the United States, but the time may come when it may be convenient for England to be independent of Yankee food supplies."

Cures croup, sore throat, pulmonary troubles—Monarch over pain of every sort. Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil.

FARM ORCHARD AND GARDEN
BY J. S. TRIGG
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CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

About 18 per cent of what we buy and pay for as butter is not butter at all, but just water, salt and casein.

As a general thing one cow to the acre of blue grass pasture is enough, while three can be as well or better pastured on one acre of alfalfa.

Every plant has its parasite, sometimes two of them. If it should happen that there was a single exception, a parasite would be created for the work.

The selling price of sirloin steak has much to do with the price of eggs. A dozen eggs are worth more for food than a pound of steak, and the people know it.

A Chinaman would get rich if he could have the privilege of using for crop production the waste corners and spots on most of our northwestern farms. How many acres of waste land have you?

The salvia as a flower for garden decoration have given us much satisfaction this season. A bed of them will give the most uniform and brilliant lot of cardinal red bloom from July until frost comes of any flower we have.

When farmers get to regard agriculture as a profession rather than as a vocation, a new type of agriculture will develop. Viewed as a profession, the benefits and necessity of agricultural education will be rightly appreciated.

The burning of thrashing machine separators, the cutting off of horses' tails and manes, the mutilating of cows' udders and the cutting of fences to let stock into cultivated fields are samples of a rural savagery and barbarism which should be met with such penalties of law as would exterminate the offender.

Four or five seasons of drought evidently stored up a lot of fertility in the soil and failed to make available the fertilizers which during that time were applied to the fields. This season's abundant rains have made all this harvest of stored plant food available and partly explains the prodigious growth of all vegetation.

There has been a good deal said in the agricultural press lately to the effect that a light frost would be a benefit to the belated corn crop in hastening its maturity. We do not believe that corn is ever under any circumstances benefited by freezing. Any interference with the natural processes of ripening is damaging to the crop.

We are asked about the vitality of weed seeds in manure. If the manure goes through a process of heating and fermenting—which, by the way, greatly lowers its value as a fertilizer—the vitality of the seeds contained in it will be destroyed. If it is simply allowed to decay and rot without such fermentation, the chances are that the vitality of the weed seeds contained in it are probably not impaired to any great extent.

A thing like this so rarely occurs that it is worth noting: A grain buying firm in a western state used to weigh their purchase from the farmers on a set of scales which were out of whack and which beat the buyers out of about 250 pounds on every load bought. The firm could not locate the evident leak in their business until they got an expert from the factory. Not a farmer who sold them grain peeped. If the boot had been on the other leg, Rome would have howled.

The co-operative farmers' concerns organized to handle their produce and give them staple commodities at cost price are now facing a new phase of the co-operative plan set in operation to exterminate them. The middlemen who are by the farmers' organizations displaced and deprived of their profits have organized, and in one case out of twenty commission houses which have formerly handled the consignments from the farmers' concerns all save one now refuse to handle their business.

The most important educational institution in this country today is the oleo college of fine arts, the professors of which propose to educate the masses to prefer the uncolored tallow of a range steer doped up with chemicals to the golden product of old bosy. This is a Reform movement with a big R, and, while the college is endowed with millions and tuition free, the effort is a foreordained failure from the start. The American people are not fools, and, while they may be got to use oleo by fraud, they can never be induced to use it in a legitimate way.

More farmers are gulled on the steel range swindle than on any other fake since the palmy days of the Bohemian oats fake.

Farms upon which flocks of sheep are kept are always clean farms and fertile ones. This fact deserves more attention than it receives.

The utter inability to secure good country schoolteachers at the old wages has compelled school directors to advance the wages of the teachers.

The crop of apples on an Illinois orchard of 125 acres was recently sold for \$11,500, while the property cost the present owners only \$11,000 last spring.

An agricultural paper published in an eastern city contains a picture of a man harvesting his wheat crop, using a mowing machine to do so. This sort of thing makes western men grin.

Every civil township should own a gravel bed if there is one to be had inside its borders. In all the black prairie country there is no way in which to improve the highways so easily and cheaply as to use gravel.

What may be termed the leavings and pickings of a farm can be more readily utilized by the sheep than any other animal. Aside from the scattered grain thus saved and used, a fence corner crop of weeds and grass is also turned into money.

Who ever heard before of making a roadbed out of straw? Out in Washington in order to get rid of the dust in the summer and the mud in the winter over 300 miles of highway have recently been covered with about a foot of straw, the straw being contributed by the farmers along the highway.

To get rid of two mice which had been seen in the house, one of which was killed with a broom, we have kept one uncouth old toment, his black cubine, raised two batches of kittens, had the young wrens and robins all killed and been wowed o' nights to beat the band. Give us the mice. We don't know very much.

There is one great advantage about the silo often overlooked, and that is that wet and catchy weather never prevents the putting up of the silage, nor does the rain in any way impair its quality. It is safe to say that one-half of the hay put up in the United States this season has been injured by rains to a greater or less extent.

It is worth mentioning that the cattle which brought the highest price paid for beef animals for twenty years on the Chicago market up to the middle of September were eighteen grade Hereford steers grown in South Dakota and fed for a year on soaked corn and oats, averaging 1,518 pounds and bringing \$8.85 per hundredweight, or \$134.34 per head.

The hardest job which the society journals have is to instruct the dear people how to eat sweet corn from the cob when in company with a becoming grace and gentility. The best way in which to serve it for company is to cut the corn from the cob before it is brought on the table, for no fine lady can sip just right when she has three big shelled ears lying by the side of her plate and her teeth fast in a fourth one.

So well satisfied are we that stuffing the young pigs with new corn and nothing else is a most provoking cause of swine plague and cholera that we would not feed a ration wholly composed of it even if it were furnished free. One or two ears of new corn a day, with a slop of ground rye, barley and oats and plenty of green food—rape or blue grass or clover—will push the pigs fast enough to be finished for market during the early winter on the new corn well matured.

A dairyman friend of ours is just now filling a 500 ton silo with the product of forty acres of field corn. The corn is so large a crop that he will hardly get it all in his silo. This silage will furnish him a most excellent dairy ration for 138 cows for six months, allowing forty pounds a day per cow. In no other manner is it possible to so easily and cheaply provide a desirable ration for a dairy herd. He will supplement this silage ration with well cured clover hay and gluten meal.

There is a whole lot of foolish stuff printed about corn growing so tall, just as though the height of the stalk in any manner indicated the prospective yield of the crop. Our own experience proves that it is not the tallest stalks which produce the biggest ears. We have been through fields of corn in Arkansas where the stalks would average twelve feet in height all over the field and where a good crop was fifteen bushels per acre. The diameter of the stalk rather than its height better determines the size of the ear and thus of the crop.

We are inclined to think that in the effort to do business on the largest scale possible the modern thrashing outfit has grown altogether too large for profitable work either for the owner of the machine or his patrons. In communities where these huge machines are at work every available hand from a dozen or more farms has to be drafted to operate it, and when the thrashing is interfered with, as it was this season by continuous rains, an immense loss results. Either the grain should be stacked as in the old way, which is always a good way, or a smaller thrashing outfit should be owned jointly by two or three farmers to do the work when needed at the proper time.

SUBSTITUTE FOR COAL.

New Form of Fuel Invented by a Jerseyman.

John O. Penter of Newark, N. J., has invented a substitute for coal which he hopes soon to put on the market with a view of revolutionizing the trade in that commodity and incidentally increasing his own finances. The new substitute is called coalite and, it is said, can be manufactured so as to retail at \$1 per ton.

For several months Mr. Penter has been experimenting with the product, but it was only after an expert chemist had been called in that the invention was finally completed, says the Newark News. It is said for the product that it is clean, lasting and produces heat equal to coal. A clear, blue smoke is emitted by the coalite, and the ash left after the burning is similar in appearance to that left by a cigar.

The ingredients used in the process of manufacture were not made known by Mr. Penter, but enough was told the reporter to convince him that coal dust, a chemical and a small portion of earth are brought into play. All the composites can be secured practically without any cost.

When made up, the composition presents a hairy surface, is light in weight and can be made into any shape desired. It is black, the same as coal, but outside of that resembles turf, which is used in Ireland so extensively as fuel. The process of manufacture is so simple that a child can mix it up to the proper consistency if given the ingredients.

When the reporter called at Mr. Penter's home, he was shown the coalite and was also allowed to see it burn. A wood fire was first started, and upon this was placed the composition. It quickly ignited and for a half hour burned with a brilliancy far greater than coal. The heat emitted was greater in volume, there was no odor or smoke, and after the matter had been fully consumed nothing but a small bed of gray ashes remained to tell the tale.

How to Tell the Age of Fish.

The scales of fish as an index of age was the subject of an exhibit by the Marine Biological association at a recent conversation of the Royal society. The scales of many fish show a series of parallel concentric lines, which indicate successive periods of growth. They have been found to be more widely separated in that part of the scale found during warm weather, and the resulting alternation of the two series gives rise to the appearance of annual rings which indicate the age of the fish in years. The results of J. Stuart Thompson's investigations indicate that it is possible to determine the age of individual fishes of many species with considerable precision.

Never Still.

Mrs. Naggem—And do you love me still?
Naggem (wearily)—I don't know; I've never had the chance!—San Francisco Bulletin.

TAXES for 1901—The taxpayers of Stark County are hereby notified of the rates of taxation on each dollar of valuation as charged upon the tax duplicate of said county for the year 1902.

TOWNSHIPS and CORPORATIONS	STATE	COUNTY	ROAD	TOWN-SHIP	SCHOOL	SUN-DRY	POOR	CORP.	DEC. RATE.	JUNE RATE	TOTAL
Bethlehem	1.35	5.45	2.50	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Canton	1.35	5.45	2.50	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Jackson	1.35	5.45	2.50	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Lake	1.35	5.45	2.50	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Lawrence	1.35	5.45	2.50	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Lexington	1.35	5.45	2.50	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Marion	1.35	5.45	2.50	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Nimishillen	1.35	5.45	2.50	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Osnaburg	1.35	5.45	2.50	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Perry	1.35	5.45	2.50	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Pike	1.35	5.45	2.50	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Plain	1.35	5.45	2.50	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Sandy	1.35	5.45	2.50	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Sugar Creek	1.35	5.45	2.50	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Tuscarawas	1.35	5.45	2.50	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Washington	1.35	5.45	2.50	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Alliance (Washington Tp.)	1.35	5.45	2.50	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Alliance (Lexington Tp.)	1.35	5.45	2.50	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Beach City	1.35	5.45	2.50	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Canton	1.35	5.45	2.50	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Canal Fulton	1.35	5.45	2.50	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Clinton S. D.	1.35	5.45	2.50	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Greentown S. D.	1.35	5.45	2.50	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Hosetown S. D.	1.35	5.45	2.50	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Lima S. D.	1.35	5.45	2.50	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Louisville	1.35	5.45	2.50	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Magnolia	1.35	5.45	2.50	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Marion S. D.	1.35	5.45	2.50	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Massillon	1.35	5.45	2.50	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Minerva	1.35	5.45	2.50	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Mapleton S. D.	1.35	5.45	2.50	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Uniontown S. D.	1.35	5.45	2.50	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
New Berlin S. D.	1.35	5.45	2.50	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
New Baltimore S. D.	1.35	5.45	2.50	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
New Franklin S. D.	1.35	5.45	2.50	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Osnaburg	1.35	5.45	2.50	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Uniontown S. D.	1.35	5.45	2.50	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Waynesburg	1.35	5.45	2.50	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Wilmet	1.35	5.45	2.50	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
W. Brookfield S. D.	1.35	5.45	2.50	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10

STATE LEVY.	Mills.
Sinking Fund	18
University	22
State School Fund	65
Total	1.85

COUNTY LEVY.	Mills.
County	1.70
Bridge	1.00
Police	20
Children's Home	30
Soldiers' Relief	25
Workhouse	30
Interest and Debt	1.70
Building	20
Election	30
State and County Road	20
Total	5.95

A Few Observations Regarding Taxes:
Taxes are now due. Last half payable between October 1 and December 20. First half payable between April 1 and June 20. Taxpayers have option of paying full year's taxes during December collection period, but are required to pay first half with delinquencies. The remaining half should be paid within June collection. The tax year and calendar year are not the same. The first half of any year's tax is due and payable October 1, and until December 20. Many taxpayers have formed the habit of paying the December tax and the preceding June tax together, thinking they are paying the full year's tax. All such are paying the last half of one year's tax and the first half of the following year's tax and consequently they are paying 15 per cent penalty on the preceding June tax. The proper way to pay a full year's tax without penalty, is to pay in December for December and the following June. Dog Tax and Road Tax are paid in full at the December collection each year. Therefore to get the December rate add the road to the whole rate and take half. To get the June rate subtract the road rate from the full rate and take half. To get the December payment multiply the valuation by the December rate, adding one dollar for each male dog assessed and two dollars for each female dog. Checks given in payment of taxes do not liquidate the county's claim until honored at the bank. When checks are not paid on presentation, the taxes for which the checks were given will be repaid without notice to person giving such checks. When paying taxes, present your last receipt, as it assists very much in locating your property and tends to avoid error. When you ask by mail for the amount of your taxes, designate your property clearly. State name in which the property is listed, name the township and section. If in city, give city, ward and lot number. The tax duplicates give the property in the name in which it stood the day preceding the second Monday of April of the year for which the taxes are levied. So that any transfer made on or after the second Monday of April of any year will not appear on the tax duplicate until the next year.

The Treasurer's Office will be open between the hours of 8:00 a. m. and 4:00 p. m. from the 1st day of October to the 20th day of December, and from the first day of April to the 20th day of June, for the purpose of receiving taxes charged on the tax duplicate.

To insure prompt answer, all inquiries made by mail concerning taxes should be forwarded prior to December 10 and June 10. While every effort will be made to accommodate the public, taxpayers are urged to call early and pay their taxes and thus save themselves, as well as the Treasurer, the disagreeable rush at the end of the season.

Treasurer's Office, Canton, O., October 1, 1902. J. ROYAL SNYDER, County Treasurer.

His Solemn Oath.

A popular comedian tells a story of a waiter at a London restaurant who was sadly given to drink. A party of young men determined to reform him, and one day they read to him an imaginary paragraph from a paper relating a terrible accident in which an inebriate in blowing out a candle was killed by the flame igniting the alcoholic fumes of his breath. James pricked up his ears at this and requested that the paragraph might be read to him again, which was done, to the evident horror of the poor man, who immediately went in search of a Bible.

Returning with this, he expressed a desire to take a solemn oath upon it, benommed the fact that he had been a sorry tippler and was bringing himself to ruin and then swore that never again so long as he lived would he attempt to blow out a candle.

Long Furrow For a Cable.

The French government is to plow a furrow 1,500 miles long across the north African desert from Tunis to Lake Tchad and lay a cable in it, both to be done at one operation. The plow, drawn by an engine and moving a mile an hour, will open a furrow thirty inches deep and lay the cable in the bottom.

Quick Promotion.

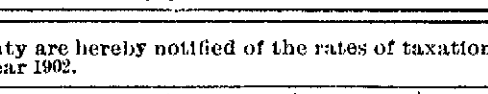
"I hear your brother is an assistant bookkeeper."
"Yes, indeed. And, do you know, he proved himself so clever that they've passed him over the first and second assistantships and made him third assistant right off."—New York World.

Women as Well as Men Are Made Miserable by Kidney Trouble.

Kidney trouble preys upon the mind, discourages and lessens ambition; beauty, vigor and cheerfulness soon disappear when the kidneys are out of order or diseased.

Kidney trouble has become so prevalent that it is not uncommon for a child to be born afflicted with weak kidneys. If the child urinates too often, if the urine scalds the flesh or if, when the child reaches an age when it should be able to control the passage, it is yet afflicted with bed-wetting, depend upon it, the cause of the difficulty is kidney trouble, and the first step should be towards the treatment of these important organs. This unpleasant trouble is due to a diseased condition of the kidneys and bladder and not to a habit as most people suppose.

Women as well as men are made miserable with kidney and bladder trouble, and both need the same great remedy. The mild and the immediate effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It is sold by druggists, in fifty-cent and one dollar sizes. You may have a sample bottle by mail free, also pamphlet telling all about it, including many of the thousands of testimonial letters received from sufferers cured. In writing Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., be sure and mention this paper.



Home of Swamp-Root.

STORIES OF THE STREET

Massillon People are talking about It on Every Corner.

It is sometimes an easy matter to fool the public, but you can't keep it up very long. They are sure to find you out and every time a man is fooled, another skeptic is made. Skepticism is allowable when reading in a home newspaper about some incident occurring in San Francisco or Iowa, but the circumstances are entirely different when it refers to some one right here at home, friends and neighbors; people you know whom you can see and whom you can talk it over with. This is the kind of evidence at the back of Doan's Kidney Pills. Home statement is by home people and the astonishing local work they have been doing has caused more talk among our citizens than the doing of any other modern wonder. Read the following:

Mrs. Alfred Rose of 18 State St. says: "Mr. Rose has used Doan's Kidney Pills with the best possible results. The use of three boxes absolutely cured him of backache which had been a source of discomfort to him for a long time. He got this valued remedy at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store nearly opposite the opera house."

Doan's Kidney Pills are sold by all dealers. Price 50 cents per box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the U. S. Remember the name, Doan's, and take no substitute.

WANTED--HORSES

To winter at the Dalton Stock Farm, 1 1/4 miles northeast of Dalton. All calls by phone or mail promptly answered. We also buy horses. L. S. RUDY.

Legal Notice.

Abraham Maier, whose place of residence is by me unknown, will take notice that on September 11th, 1902, Barbara Maier filed her petition in the Court of Common Pleas of Stark County, Ohio, praying for a divorce from said Abraham Maier on the ground of willful absence for more than three years last past; and that alimony be charged on the real estate of said defendant. Address: 1035 Clay St., San Francisco, Cal. The same will be for hearing on and after October 27th, 1902. BARBARA MAIER, J. A. McLAUGHLIN, Attorney.

SEVEN GREAT SCHOOLS
THE MOER SYSTEM OF COLLEGES
390 CANAL ST. NEW YORK CITY
143 WABASH AVE. CHICAGO, ILL.
141 MARQUET ST. ST. LOUIS, MO.
202 WASH. AVE. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
202 WASH. AVE. ST. CINCINNATI, OHIO
1

ODELL WHACKS OPERATORS HARD.

Told Baer as Representative of Seven Millions of People He Wanted Strike Settled.

MEN HAVE RIGHT TO ORGANIZE,

Same as Capitalists—Operators' Position Untenable In Refusing to Recognize Miners' Union—Reprimanded Baer For Calling Him a Politician. Made a Proposition, Which He Thought Miners Would Accept. Baer Said Operators Would Consider It and Reply Tuesday—Odell Declared, After the Conference, He Would Find a Remedy—Operators Said They Won't Budge.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—"WHAT DO YOU MEAN BY POLITICIANS? I WANT YOU AND ALL THE OTHER OPERATORS TO UNDERSTAND THAT I AM THE GOVERNOR OF NEW YORK, HE CHOSEN REPRESENTATIVE OF SEVEN MILLION PEOPLE, AND THAT I AM HERE IN THIS MATTER SOLELY IN THAT CAPACITY AND TO RELIEVE, IF POSSIBLE, AN INTOLERABLE SITUATION. AND WHAT IS MORE, I INTEND TO USE EVERY POWER AT MY COMMAND TO DO IT."

Governor Odell made this statement today to President Baer, of the Reading road, in the presence of United States Senators Platt, of New York, and Quay and Penrose, of Pennsylvania.

It was the culmination of a rather heated interview in the office of Senator Platt, and the result of the first meeting between Governor Odell and President Baer.

Mr. Baer was not in the best of humor when, accompanied by E. B. Thomas, chairman of the board of directors of the Erie railroad, he entered Senator Platt's office. The conference was begun by a statement made by Senator Penrose that the situation was becoming so serious that some solution must be found at once. He suggested that the operators should incline to some concessions toward a settlement.

Will Not Recognize Union. "If you mean by that," said President Baer, "that we are to recognize the existence of a labor union, I tell you right now that the operators will consider no such proposition."

Governor Odell was on his feet in an instant. Holding a half-burnt cigar in his hand, and white with excitement, he said:

"Are we to understand that no kind of a conciliatory proposition will receive consideration at the hands of the operators?"

"I did not say that," answered Mr. Baer, "but I do say, and I reiterate it, that we will not accept political advice or allow the interference of politicians in this, our affair."

Then it was that Governor Odell made the statement attributed to him at the beginning of this article.

President Baer, evidently appreciating that he had gone too, bowed to Governor Odell and said:

"Governor, I beg your pardon. No personal affront was intended, and we will listen to any suggestion you may have to make; but again I repeat that we must refuse to recognize the union as represented by Mr. Mitchell."

"I BELIEVE," SAID THE GOVERNOR, "THAT YOUR POSITION FROM A PUBLIC VIEW IS ABSOLUTELY UNTENABLE. IF COAL OPERATORS, RAILROAD MEN AND OTHER BUSINESS MEN CAN COMBINE FOR MUTUAL PROFIT AND PROTECTION, THERE IS NO REASON WHY LABORING MEN SHOULD NOT."

"What is the proposition?" said Mr. Baer, coldly.

"Just this," said Governor Odell. "I am sure that the labor organization of which Mr. Mitchell is head, desires him to be fair with the general public. If the operators will consent to give the men 5 cents a ton increase I will personally present it to the miners, and I believe they will accept it. It is a fair proposition."

"Does this mean, Governor Odell, that we are to recognize the miners' union?"

"IT CERTAINLY DOES," GOVERNOR ODELL ANSWERED QUICKLY, "AND THERE IS NO REASON WHY YOU SHOULD NOT."

Mr. Baer and Mr. Thomas rose to go. Mr. Thomas remarking that the matter would be presented to the other operators and that an early answer would be forthcoming. Mr. Baer said:

"We are to meet a committee of the Manufacturers Association on Tuesday, and we may have an answer then."

The conference broke up, Mr. Baer and Mr. Thomas withdrawing. Senators Platt, Penrose and Quay talked over the matter for a short time, and then they, too, separated, the two Pennsylvanians announcing that they would go back to Harrisburg and discuss the situation with Governor Store.

Governor Odell was not in a talking mood when he left the conference.

He went directly to the Fifth Avenue hotel, and during most of the afternoon received callers. Mayor Low, Anson G. McCook, Edward Lauterbach, Congressman Lessler and Littauer and Senator Platt were among his callers. To one of these the governor said:

Odell Won't Wait to Act. "THE COAL OPERATORS MAY POSTPONE THIS MATTER UNTIL TUESDAY, BUT I DON'T PROPOSE TO POSTPONE IT. THEY ARE NOT ACTING FAIRLY TOWARD THE PEOPLE. BELIEVE I SHALL FIND SOME REMEDY."

About 5 o'clock John Mitchell, accompanied by L. N. Hammerling, of Wilkesbarre, called and had a long conference. While this was going on a dispatch announcing that the operators refused to consider the terms offered by the governor was received.

When the conference was over Governor Odell refused to say what had occurred, and Mr. Mitchell was equally reticent. It is believed, however, that Governor Odell presented his proposition for settlement to the leader of the miners' union, and that Mr. Mitchell said he would present it to the district presidents in the hope it would be accepted.

Governor Odell said: "Mr. Mitchell was eminently fair and showed every disposition to adjust the serious situation."

Yesterday's conference between men in official positions and President Baer and Chairman Thomas was absolutely barren of result. According to the statements made by the operators the prospects of a settlement are no more promising than they were yesterday.

Operators Declare Conferences at End. There is nothing to justify the assertion that negotiations will be resumed next Tuesday. As one of the coal presidents put it, "the incident is closed."

"The publicist," said this gentleman, "made a number of suggestions, all of which we turned down. These included a ten per cent increase in pay, a decrease of working hours and recognition of the union, as well as a number of other propositions which we regard as equally undebatable. In fact, we found it impossible to negotiate with them, and said so."

"What their next step will be I cannot say, but they understand that we cannot be moved. I repeat, we will not meet them again. It is frivolous, and is bound to result in further ill-feeling."

Another operator said:

Operators Will Not Budge. "It is not for us to consider mere matters of political expediency. Had so-called statesmen kept their hands off, the strike would have been settled long ago. We have taken a stand for principle, and no amount of argument will budge us."

J. P. Morgan, who conferred with several of the operators during the day, would not discuss latest developments, but it is known that he has not swerved from his purpose not to become a party to the controversy.

With the announcement that all the conferees, except Governor Odell, had left town, some of the interest in the matter dropped last night. Governor Odell at a late hour was asked whether he had determined on any further move. He said:

"I have not received any official notice of the rejection of our proposition."

It has been suggested that you call an extra session of the legislature," was asked.

"I have not thought of it as yet. As I said, I am waiting for an answer from the operators."

The governor said last night that he would go to Newburgh today to register and return here on Monday morning. Then, he said, he would again take up the matter actively if no decision was arrived at by the miners and operators. He positively declined to talk further for publication.

NO COMBINE, REPLIES READING.

Hearst's Suit Answered—Coal Prices Not Fixed by Agreement.

Philadelphia, Oct. 11.—Counsel for the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron company have prepared an answer to the application of W. R. Hearst to the attorney general of New York for the institution of an action against the company and others under the anti-trust laws of the state. The answer will be filed in New York.

The most important points set forth in the answer are:

A fundamental denial that the company is in any manner connected or identified with the Philadelphia and Reading coal mining stocks.

As to the rights of the railroads to own mining stocks.

As to circulars fixing the prices of coal. The answer avers that the respondent is a corporation of Pennsylvania, created primarily to purchase, sell, transport and mine coal, and incidentally to acquire such lands as it may deem expedient and to purchase the stocks of any railroad corporation. It is denied that the corporation has authorized or sanctioned any combination with another corporation contrary to the laws of New York State.

It is further averred that all railroads and canal companies, created by or organized under the laws of Pennsylvania, are expressly authorized by the statute law of the said state to purchase and hold the capital stock of corporations authorized by the law to develop the coal, iron, lumber or other mineral interests of the said commonwealth and especially any railroad or mining company of Pennsylvania authorized by positive statute to purchase and hold the capital stock of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company.

The answer further denies that the prices for coal sold and shipped by the respondent were determined by agreement with the other corporations mentioned in the application, or with any person whatsoever. It is admitted that officers of the company have occasional meetings with others in a like business with the view of exchanging and considering statistical information and data as to the state of available supply and the probable demands of future markets, in order that measures may be taken to supply their customers.

The respondent also denies that the prices fixed by it in March, 1901, or at any

other time, were determined at an alleged meeting of the board of directors of the Temple Iron Company or that a uniform price for coal was agreed upon with other companies.

If other parties in the trade announced the same prices it was because they could not reasonably expect to obtain or demand greater prices from their customers than the respondent announced its willingness to sell for, and, in the absence of special facts and circumstances, were doubtless unwilling to accept less. Moreover, the circulars have never been regarded as binding upon anybody, not even upon the parties who may have issued them.

Having shown, the answer concludes, that it has not done or participated in any act contrary to the provisions of the New York laws, it submits that no further inquiry should be made into the allegations cited in the application.

The Reading company and the Temple Iron company will make answers denying any connection or complicity with any organization or combination as set forth in the allegations of the Hearst bill.

CAN'T INVOKE ANTI-TRUST LAW.

Close Advisers Think Administration Can Do Nothing.

Washington, Oct. 11.—Close advisers of the president, who have conferred with aim over the coal situation, say that in their opinion there was no further action the administration could take on its initiative to bring the strike to an end. They say the administration is ready to do whatever is possible, but that it has taken all the action that is practicable. They scout the idea of a resort to the anti-trust law and say that no such step is contemplated, as action cannot be had under that measure against the interests involved in the strike.

In official circles here it is suggested that the postponement of the conferences that have been in progress in New York yesterday may mean that Mr. Mitchell and the district labor presidents who were with him are going back to Pennsylvania to sound the miners on some proposition made during yesterday's meetings. This, it is pointed out, is a natural inference, though made without an inside knowledge of yesterday's proceedings.

Discussed Strike With Cabinet. For a long time last evening and again last night the president discussed the coal strike situation with members of his cabinet. After office hours yesterday afternoon Secretary Root, Attorney General Knox and Postmaster General Payne came over to the White House and remained with the president until nearly six o'clock. Last night Secretary Root and Mr. Payne were with him for some time. Further than to admit that the coal strike was the subject which brought them together, the members of the cabinet will not talk except to say that nothing has been done. Hon. Carroll D. Wright, the commissioner of labor, also was at the White House yesterday afternoon. His object was to bring with him a copy of the arbitration law of 1898, which already has been found to be ineffective as applicable to existing conditions.

Secretary Root left Washington last night for New York after the conference with the president. He announced that his object in going was to register, so as to be able to vote at the coming election, but he is fully acquainted with every step that has been taken by the administration in the coal strike and knows many of the most influential financiers in New York.

STOCKADE FOR RIOTERS.

Operators Will Try to Start More Collieries, Monday.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Oct. 11.—Disappointment followed the news received from New York last evening that the conference held in that city for the purpose of settling the miners' strike had failed to reach an agreement. It is feared in business circles that the struggle will last for some weeks yet. The strike leaders will make every effort to hold their men in line, trusting to cold weather to bring the operators to their terms. The local operators say nothing but failure was to be expected from the New York conference, as it was more of a political gathering than anything else.

The officers of the Third brigade, with headquarters in this city, made an announcement that the order of Governor Stone to place all persons arrested for rioting under a military guard will be strictly enforced. A stockade is being erected at West Side park, where the Ninth regiment is in camp, and prisoners will be confined there. The military authorities complain that the civil authorities have been too lenient with some people who have been taken into custody since the military arrived in the region and that sterner measures are necessary. The troops camped at West Side park suffered from the cold for the first time Thursday night, when a heavy frost prevailed. Oil stoves were in great demand yesterday and the dealers in this city and surrounding towns had no trouble in disposing of their stock at advanced prices.

The operators will make another determined effort to start up additional collieries next Monday, and in case the military cannot furnish the necessary protection for the men who want to go to work, and their families, a number of the local operators will petition the governor as to the advisability of calling upon the president for federal troops.

National Board Member John Fallon, who is in charge of the strike headquarters during the absence of President Mitchell, says the talk of calling for federal troops is all moonshine, as the state military now covers nearly the entire strike region, and they have nothing to do.

POPE LAUDS AMERICA

U. S. Government Most Loyal and Generous, Church Ever Had to Do With.

PREPARES FOR CHAPPEL'S VISIT

Examined Full Report on Religious Affairs, In Cuba—Agreements With General Wood, When Military Governor, Caused His Statement.

Rome, Oct. 11.—On learning of the approaching arrival here of Archbishop Chappelle, the apostolic delegate to Cuba and Porto Rico, the pope asked for a full report on religious affairs in Cuba, which he carefully examined. On reading the agreements arrived at with Gen. Wood, as military governor of Cuba, the pontiff exclaimed:

"Washington is the most loyal and generous government the church ever had to do with."

SENATORS SAW CASSATT?

Rumor They Conferred With Him, in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Oct. 11.—Senators Quay and Penrose arrived here from New York last evening and immediately disappeared. It was reported, but the rumor could not be verified, that they were in consultation with President Cassatt, of the Pennsylvania railroad, until a late hour.

Up to midnight Senator Quay had not appeared at the Hotel Walton, his stopping place in this city, nor did he present himself at Republican state headquarters.

Shortly before the arrival of the senators President Cassatt met President Baer, of the Reading company, on the latter's return from New York. After a brief conversation Mr. Baer went to his home.

Senator Penrose was scheduled last night to attend a meeting of business men at Pottsville, at which Secretary of the Treasury Shaw delivered an address. Mr. Penrose, however, did not go to Pottsville, which adds strength to the belief that matters of importance pertaining to the miners' strike were considered by the senators before their arrival here.

No one saw Senator Quay leave the railroad station, although it is known that Senator Penrose proceeded to his home, where he remained only a few minutes.

RESOLUTIONS TO PRESIDENT.

Committee to Convey Detroit Conference Work.

Detroit, Oct. 11.—Senator Mason, of Illinois, who was chairman of the interstate conference on the coal situation here Thursday, yesterday appointed the following committee to forward the resolutions adopted at the conference to President Roosevelt:

Mayor W. C. Maybury, chairman; W. H. Beamer, Detroit; Judge W. A. Babcock, Cleveland; Rev. B. A. White, Chicago; Colonel W. C. P. Breckenridge, Lexington, Ky.; L. B. Bodwell, Manchester, N. H.; Frank P. Gavin, Indianapolis; Ed Lahiff, Chicago.

Senator Mason is also a member. The committee was ordered by the conference to carry the resolutions to Washington, if possible, and they will accordingly be taken there by Senator Mason, Mayor Maybury, Rev. White and possibly several other members of the committee. Mayor Maybury has already telegraphed to Washington to arrange for a meeting with the president.

WILCOX'S LETTER RECEIVED.

Tells President Miners Are Restraining Interstate Commerce.

Washington, Oct. 11.—President Roosevelt has received the communication from David Wilcox, of the Delaware and Hudson Railroad company, and has referred it, together with the former one, of which Mr. Wilcox speaks, to the attorney general.

New York, Oct. 11.—David Wilcox, vice president and counsel for the Delaware and Hudson Railroad company, and one of those present at the recent conference, called by President Roosevelt, at Washington, has sent to President Roosevelt a letter demanding that the federal government proceed against the miners' organization in the courts on the ground that it is a conspiracy to prevent interstate commerce.

Mr. Wilcox, it is said on authority, represents all the coal operators in this action, and was selected as their spokesman. The letter was made public in this city yesterday, together with a letter written several months ago to the president along the same lines.

WEATHER FORECAST.

Ohio—Increasing cloudiness today, probably fair in south portion. Tomorrow fair and cooler; variable winds.

Western Pennsylvania—Increasing cloudiness today; rain at night and tomorrow; variable winds.

West Virginia—Rain today. Tomorrow, cooler, with fair in west and rain in east portion.

TRADE OUTLOOK ENCOURAGING.

G. A. R. Selects San Francisco For Next Encampment—Favored Liberality to Old Soldiers.

New York, Oct. 11.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade, issued today, said in part:

Favorable symptoms still predominate and the business outlook is encouraging, despite the adverse factors of labor controversies, fuel shortage and tight money. That these drawbacks have not seriously checked industrial progress testifies to the strong position attained during recent months of uninterrupted activity and growing confidence. Manufacturing plants dependent upon steam for motive power are finding profits curtailed by the high prices for fuel, and unless normal conditions are soon restored, it will be necessary to secure better quotations for products. The problem of adequate transportation is also disturbing, as there is already congestion in the coke region. When anthracite coal mining is fully resumed and grain shipments attain expected dimensions, the railroads will find great difficulty in meeting all requirements, despite vigorous efforts to increase facilities. Railway earnings in September were 9.4 per cent larger than last year and 20.2 per cent in excess of 1900. Dun's index number of commodity prices proportioned to consumption was \$100,648 on Oct. 1, an advance of 4.1 per cent compared with the position of Sept. 1. It is certain that all records of pig iron production would be far surpassed if coke could be obtained, even at the exceptionally high prices now prevailing. Hence, reports of active furnaces measure the available supply of coke rather than the demand for pig iron. Imports continue on a liberal scale, although new rulings as to tariff rates checked arrivals of steel billets. Railway equipment is still the most active feature of the market, car shops seeking material, while orders are placed for far distant delivery because early shipments are impossible. High premiums are offered for locomotives, but the works have their books filled well into next year. Last week's reduction in prices of sheets and wire have not been followed by any weakness in other branches of the trade, while an improved demand is reported in the lines making concessions.

Conclusion of the opening purchases of woollens has brought a quiet market for spring weights, and there is only a moderate demand for heavy goods for quick delivery. Complaints are still heard as to the delay in movement of sample pieces.

Failures for the week numbered 245 in the United States, against 231 last year, and 21 in Canada, compared with 34 a year ago.

MARKET CLOSING HEAVY.

Early Decline, Yesterday, Retreat of Operators, Who Bought Thursday.

New York, Oct. 11.—The early decline in price of stocks yesterday prompted the retreat of the operators who had bought Thursday under the inspiration of the current rumors of an imminent settlement of the coal strike. The decline carried some bear selling as an incident and the small rally at the close represented the covering by this room trading element. The closing itself was heavy. After the opening selling the market became wholly professional in its proportions and the total dealings for the day fell well below half a million shares. The fact of the eve of the Jewish Day of Atonement was an incidental factor in the growing dullness of the market and the disposition to close up contracts, so that the market fell into practical stagnation late in the day.

Prices continued to drop throughout the period of the conferences and upon their adjournment with the announcement that the situation remained unchanged there was the upward movement of prices due to the bear covering movement above referred to. The rate for call money ran off to 6 per cent in the day, but this was after practical requirements had been met, before the rate had run up again to 15 per cent. Preliminary estimates gave hopes of a favorable bank statement.

PRESIDENT ON CRUTCHES.

Hobbled to Carriage—Took Ride With Mrs. Roosevelt.

Washington, Oct. 11.—President and Mrs. Roosevelt went out for a drive in an open landau at 11:30 o'clock yesterday morning. For the first time since his illness the president reached his carriage unassisted. Instead of being carried downstairs in an invalid chair he came down upon crutches. He descended the steps in front of the house without assistance and crossed to the carriage.

He held up his injured limb, so that the foot did not touch the ground. A large crowd in front of the house applauded as he took his seat in the carriage. He acknowledged the greeting by raising his soft felt hat and bowing right and left.

Ohio Legislature Adjourns.

Columbus, Oct. 11.—The house of representatives adjourned yesterday at 12:30. No quorum was present and the speaker refused to recognize the sergeant-at-arms of the state, who presented a message announcing that the senate had passed the Crofts bill appropriating the money to pay the members their next year's salary at once, so the bill was not signed, and the members who remained over to get their salaries went home without them. The senate met and immediately adjourned to Monday.

MANIAC BOY KILLS 4

Slew Mother, Brother and Two Sisters, at His Home, at Homestead, Pa.

THREE OTHER VICTIMS MAY DIE.

Mind Believed to Have Become Unbalanced, Due to Strain of Awaiting News of an Application For the Patenting of an Invention.

Pittsburg, Oct. 11.—Charles Cawley, aged 17, his mind unhinged by the strain of perfecting an appliance for patents on an airbrake, which are pending in Washington, D. C., committed a terrible crime at his home in Second avenue, Homestead. About 3 o'clock Friday morning he wielded an ax with bloody effect.

Charles Cawley, a mere boy, 17 years of age, is the slayer, while his victims are:

Mrs. Hannah Cawley, aged 42 years, his mother, instantly killed.

Isabelle Cawley, aged 12 years, his sister, instantly killed.

Annie Cawley, aged 3 years, his sister, died at the South Side hospital.

Raymond Cawley, aged 6 years, brother, died in hospital.

Adelaide Cawley, aged 6 years, his sister.

Joseph Cawley, aged 15 months, his baby brother.

Other Victims May Die. It is feared that all the surviving victims will die.

The injured were taken by friends after the tragedy and the four oldest were placed in undertaker's baskets and taken to the South Side hospital. Joseph, the baby, was taken in charge by Mrs. Mary O'Brien, a neighbor of the Cawleys, and its death is expected at any moment from a wound on the back of the head.

Mamie, a 19-year-old daughter, was absent, visiting friends at Hays borough, as was also Harry, a 14-year-old son, who is employed in the Homestead steel works, and was at work.

The other brother, James, aged 21, awoke just in time to step out of bed, as the murderous ax bit deeply into the pillow where his head had been a moment before. After a desperate struggle he took the ax from the crazed brother and landed him, writhing in a maniac's fury, at the Homestead jail.

The exact details of the butchery will never be known, as the victims were attacked in their sleep, and the boy is unable to remember much about the terrible affair.

UNION VETERANS' UNION SPLIT.

'Tis So, In Spite of Labor Controversies, Fuel Shortage and Tight Money.

Washington, Oct. 11.—The encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic for 1902 came to a close yesterday, although a few social gatherings may assemble today. San Francisco was chosen as the next place of meeting, and the election of officers begun Thursday was completed. Resolutions were adopted by the encampment having in view liberal treatment of veterans in the matter of public office and pensions. The kindred bodies to the parent organization also brought their several conventions to a close, the Sons of Veterans, Woman's Relief Corps and other bodies choosing officers for the ensuing year.

The Union Veterans' Union had a decidedly lively day and the final result was a split in the organization. The first row was over a question of eligibility to membership. A resolution was adopted that let down the bars too much to suit some of the state delegations with a large membership in the order. This caused ill feeling. Later the friction in the Union developed rapidly in consequence of a committee of the order which had been investigating the character and conduct of Commander-in-Chief Dyrenforth adopting a report recommending the suspension of the commander-in-chief. General Dyrenforth was presiding over the convention when the committee endeavored to report. He refused to recognize it or to surrender his office to the next ranking officer of the order. Turbulent scenes followed until finally a large element of the organization withdrew, those remaining re-electing General Dyrenforth and the secretaries taking steps to form a new union.

Moody Attacks Anthracite Tariff. Madison, Wis., Oct. 11.—Secretary of the Navy Moody, addressing a great Republican concourse here this evening declared that the duty of 67 cents a ton on anthracite coal "was smuggled into the tariff act in a sneaking and cowardly manner," and ought to be repealed at the short session of congress. He declared that the president could not constitutionally send troops into the coal regions without a call from the Pennsylvania authorities, nor could he seize anthracite lands by the exercise of eminent domain. "And if he could," said he, "I should, for one, resist the latter action to the utmost, for I have seen far too much of the extravagance of government ownership to want more of it. Its printing costs the government twice or three what private concerns would pay for it, and the 17,000 men in the navy yards get 70 per cent more per hour than those in the Cramp yards, this being due to numerous holidays, short hours, etc."

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Iscovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

The Rev. and Mrs. L. H. Stewart returned Saturday afternoon from Washington, D. C., where they have been in attendance at the annual reunion of the G. A. R.

Spencer Cramrine, aged 55 years, fell into an elevator shaft at G. R. Craven's warehouse, at Alliance, Thursday night and was instantly killed. His neck was broken.

The marriage of Miss Andell Kelly, of Canal Fulton, well known in Massillon, and Carl K. Myers, took place at Canal Fulton Thursday evening. Mr. and Mrs. Myers will reside in Pittsburgh, where the groom is employed in the office of the Pittsburg Gage and Supply Company.

Philip Rhine, of 194 Wellman street, was kicked by a horse Friday afternoon and suffered a compound fracture of the left leg. Mr. Rhine was employed as a driver for the Chippewa Ice Company and at the time of the accident was loading ice into the wagon.

Miss Mary Davis entertained the members of her Sunday school class at her home in Hill street Friday evening. Miss Bessie Slusser, a member of the class, was tendered a surprise in the form of a handkerchief shower. A delicious luncheon was served by the hostess.

Canton Republicans are preparing to celebrate the birthday anniversary of William McKinley, and an attempt will be made to have President Roosevelt present at the celebration. It will occur January 29, and several noted men are expected to be present at the banquet which will be held. It will probably be held in the elegant new hotel, the McKinley.

The Stark-Wayne Bi-County Teachers' Association to be held Friday and Saturday of next week will be held in the high school building at Orrville and not at Canton as was previously stated. The paper to be read by Prof. J. G. Black, of Wooster, at the Saturday evening session is on the subject "Camping and Climbing Among the Rockies and the Selkirks."

The First English District of the Evangelical Lutheran joint synod of Ohio and other states, to which Faith church, this city, belongs, will convene for a week at Martin Luther church, Canton, beginning October 15. A Lutheran mass meeting will be held at 7:30 p. m., October 15th, at the Tabernacle, East Seventh street, Canton, in which Lutherans and their friends in the vicinity will be especially interested. The Rev. S. P. Long and Prof. E. Pfeiffer, of Columbus, will be the speakers.

The management of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has decided to eliminate grade crossings over the entire system, and millions are to be expended in this undertaking, says the Chicago Record-Herald. Engineers of the company have made estimates of the cost of the work in all the cities of importance which are reached by the Pennsylvania lines. Although the figures are kept secret, it is stated that the management has come to the conclusion that the economy of operation and of damage suits will more than warrant the expenditure.

Mr. and Mrs. Philip Baldauf celebrated their silver wedding anniversary at their home in Duncan street Thursday afternoon, more than one hundred guests being present, including the Ladies' Aid Society of St. John's church, of which Mrs. Baldauf is a member. The society presented Mr. and Mrs. Baldauf with mahogany rocking chairs, and the officers of the society gave Mrs. Baldauf a fine picture. Numerous other presents were received. Supper was served after 4 o'clock and many of the guests remained to spend the evening.

Operators of speak-easies do not have an easy time of it in Medina county. Last June, George Clayton and wife were sent to the workhouse for three months for running an illegal saloon at Chippewa lake. They were released recently and began again the speak-easy business at the lake. Detectives were on the watch and when the grand jury met recently Clayton was indicted on twenty-six counts for selling liquor in a local option township. He decided his property to others and left for parts unknown before the sheriff caught him.—Doylestown Journal.

County Coroner Schuffell returned a verdict of death by carbonic acid gas poisoning in the case of Conrad Wilhelm, who was asphyxiated Wednesday morning. The only doubt in the mind of the coroner was aroused by the statement of friends to the effect that the deceased had heart trouble. Inquiry developed the fact that the dead man had never been the victim of any trouble of this kind. The funeral was held Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock from the residence and the body was then taken to the Brookfield Lutheran church, where further services were conducted. The entire force of Reed & Company stopped work Friday noon and attended the services in a body. Dr. Robert B. Dimon, one of Massillon's best known physicians, will

leave tomorrow evening for Hot Springs, Ark., where he will hereafter make his home and enter upon a practice of specialty work. Dr. Dimon has been a Massillon practitioner since 1896, at which time he entered the office of Dr. Kirkland. In 1898 he commenced general practice for himself. He is a graduate of Hahnemann Medical college, of Chicago. Mrs. Dimon will not accompany him on the trip, but after a few weeks' stay with local relatives and friends will join him in Hot Springs. The many friends of Dr. and Mrs. Dimon deeply regret their removal and wish them all the success possible in their new field.

During the past several weeks St. Mary's church has been the recipient of a number of beautiful and useful gifts, the donors being families in the congregation. Last week two magnificent solid cast brass candelabra were installed, one on each side of the altar. The candelabra are ten feet in height and have forty-four electric lights each. A few weeks ago the church was presented with a new sanctuary lamp. The lamp is made of solid brass, is three feet in diameter and eight feet in height. It is the finest and largest of its kind made. Both the candelabra and sanctuary lamp were made in New York.

A telegram from the Akron police headquarters, Friday evening, requested that the local officers endeavor to locate Harry Golden, a young man of that place who had started for Massillon several days previously with \$300 to buy a team of horses. A fair description of the man was given. The Akron officers said that Golden's relatives were anxious over his absence, fearing that the money had gotten him into trouble. The matter was placed in Officer Brownberger's hands, and in ten minutes the man was located. He had not yet made any purchases, and his money was safe. At the mayor's suggestion Golden put the money into a bank till he should need it. Word was sent to the Akron authorities, who congratulated Brownberger on the promptness and effectiveness with which he had acted.

OBITUARY.

EBERHARD REBEIN.

The sudden death of Eberhard Rebein, 53 years of age, occurred at 12 o'clock Friday noon at the Rebein residence, 610 North Mill street. The deceased had been suffering from pneumonia for but three days and his death was entirely unexpected. Mrs. Eberhard Rebein and one daughter, Mrs. Charles Russ, survive.

MRS. REBECCA PARKER.

Mrs. Rebecca Parker, aged 60, wife of John Parker, died at her home in Sippo at 8 o'clock on Friday evening of paralysis. A husband and the following children survive her: Mrs. Harry Segner, Massillon; Mrs. George Imbott, Dalton; Mrs. Samuel Eishelman, Canal Fulton; Mrs. Jacob Humbert, Barborton; Miss Mary Parker, Cleveland; Miss Clodie Parker, Sippo; Mrs. Henry Royer, Sippo; and David and Jefferson Parker, Massillon. Her brothers and sisters are David Miller, of Canton; John Miller, of Canal Fulton; Jefferson Miller, of Denver, Col.; Earl Miller, of Robertson, Ill.; Mrs. Jacob Myers, Mrs. David Matties, Mrs. John Eishelman, of Canton; Mrs. Charles Snellbecker, of Massillon, and Mrs. George Kendricks, of Robertson, Ill. Mrs. Parker was a lifelong church worker, having joined the Lutheran church at Brookfield when she was but fourteen years old. At the age of twenty-one she withdrew from the Lutheran church and joined the United Brethren church at Newman. The funeral services will be held from the house at Sippo on Monday at 1:30, and from the Lutheran church at Brookfield at 3 p. m. The Rev. Nathan Moffit will officiate.

MRS. MARGARET SMITH.

The body of Mrs. Margaret Smith arrived here on Friday at noon from Minneapolis, Minn., and was taken immediately to the Massillon cemetery where interment was made. The deceased was 80 years old.

HORSE KILLED.

Struck by a Motor Car in Main Street.

One of two horses hitched to a covered wagon belonging to Christian Lehman, of Jericho, near Dalton, was instantly killed by being struck by a Main street car at 1:30 o'clock Saturday afternoon, just west of the intersection of Clay and Main streets. It is said that Lehman was attempting to turn around, not noticing the approaching car. The lead horse leaped back before the car struck it, and thus escaped death. Lehman was not injured. The wagon tongue was broken, but otherwise the vehicle was not much damaged. Lehman sells farm products. Lehman claims that the motorman did not sound his gong. The car was east bound.

Louisville, O., June 23, 1900. Mr. A. A. Sulser, Dear Sir:—I wish to testify to the merits of your gall cure. I have practiced 35 years, and have never found its equal in healing saddle galls, sore necks, chafing sore shoulders, etc. I therefore cheerfully recommend it to the public. J. B. STUMP, V. S.

IN FINANCIAL STRAITS.

The Wholesale Houses Refuse Dowie Further Credit.

Chicago, Oct. 11.—A new stage in Dr. Dowie's financial troubles has been reached, and it promises to be of greater importance than any of the difficulties which have yet beset the king of Zion City. It is the suspension of credit by prominent wholesale houses on all of the purchasing agents of the industries of the North Shore community. While the withdrawal of any further credit is temporary, pending the settlement of large accounts, the action of one wholesale house has precipitated a general movement on the part of nearly every concern in the city of Chicago. The firm in question has refused to sell anything in the way of merchandise, except small "pick-up" orders, until the Zion City general stores have met an open account, long past due, of nearly \$5,000.

In commercial circles it is regarded as a foreshadowing of insolvency or the premonition of imminent financial disability when a large debtor asks for time in the settlement of small accounts. That Dowie has asked for time, all the way from a few days to a couple of months, was ascertained today from trustworthy sources, including business houses in Chicago and attorneys who have claims ready to present.

It is significant that simultaneous with this stand of wholesalers Dowie has issued a new appeal for funds, even more urgent than previous ones. The looming up on the horizon of an obligation amounting, it is said, to \$350,000, which is reported to be a real estate payment long deferred, has also been instrumental in bringing about the serious crisis.

NEARBY TOWNS.

NORTH LAWRENCE.

North Lawrence, Oct. 11.—John Pollock left for Cleveland Tuesday morning to serve as jurymen in the United States circuit court.

Mrs. Eva Fulton has returned from a four weeks' visit at Ft. Madison, Ia. John Hodgson and family attended the funeral of his brother-in-law, Mr. Proctor, at Camporeek, Tuesday.

Edward Baer and family, of Columbia City, Ind., are visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Baer, west of town.

Fifteen members of Acorn lodge of Rebekah, attended the district meeting at Massillon Tuesday and report a pleasant time.

Samuel Krug will move his family to Navarre next Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Dittmar were called to Canton Sunday owing to the serious illness of Mrs. Dittmar's father, James Pollock.

The body of Miss Annie Ryan was laid to rest in the Catholic cemetery at Canal Fulton Friday.

WEST BROOKFIELD.

West Brookfield, Oct. 13.—Mrs. S. A. Peters is visiting relatives in Harrisburg, Pa.

Mrs. Mary McConnell has returned to her home in Indianapolis, Ind.

H. M. Minnich and Miss Artens Minnich attended the G. A. R. encampment at Washington.

The funeral of the late Conrad Wilhelm, of Massillon, was held at the Lutheran church Friday afternoon. Interment in the West Brookfield cemetery.

Howell Stanford and Miss Louisa Bennett were quietly married at the home of William Ickes Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. The Rev. S. K. Mahon officiated.

Mrs. John Notman visited at Dalton, Tuesday.

Public Sale.

We, the undersigned, executors of David Erb, deceased, will offer on the premises at public sale to the highest bidder, the old home farm of David Erb, deceased, located two and one-half miles west of Massillon, Ohio, and one-half mile southwest of Brookfield, and one-fourth mile south of state road, consisting of eighty-two acres, more or less, on Wednesday, Oct. 22, 1902, at 1:30 p. m. There are two brick houses on the farm; one a nine-room house and the other a five-room house, both good as new; a barn 74 feet long by 38 feet wide, a buggy shed, hog pen, wood house, hen house, two corn cribs, tool shed and wagon shed. Two never-failing wells of water, one at the barn and the other at the house. Also large cistern convenient to both houses. Three acres of an apple orchard, besides plenty of cherry, plum and peach trees that always bear, and plenty of grapes. Fourteen acres of timber on the farm. The above farm is appraised at \$100.00 per acre. Terms of sale:—Five hundred dollars down on day of sale and balance in three equal payments, the first on April 1, 1903, second on April 1, 1904, third on April 1, 1905. Back payments to bear 6 per cent interest, payable annually, and to be secured by first mortgage on the farm.

HENRY J. ERB, Executors. JOHN S. ERB.

WANTED at once

MILK

Massillon Milk Co., Both Phones 91. North Erie St.

UNCERTAINTIES OF AGRICULTURE.

With modern machinery the aim is to so perfect it that raw material may be fed into one end of the machine and a finished product taken out of the other, the manipulation and varied processes of manufacture to be performed as nearly automatically and by the machine itself as possible. In many lines this has been accomplished, and the fact explains the exceeding cheapness of our matches, steel rails, textile fabrics, watches and hundreds of other manufactured products. This theory, however, can never be applied to the farm and its work with any degree of success, for while the factory may depend upon the machines to always do perfect work a set of uncertain and ever varying conditions environ the farmer, which it is beyond the power of mortal man to anticipate or foresee. The two items alone of variations of temperature and rainfall can easily work to his advantage and crown his labors with success or overwhelm him with failure. Then he has all the uncertainties of under or over production, supply and demand and the caprices of the market to guess at, and, as if this were not enough, a host of parasitic and epidemic pests ever lying in wait for him in the background, and so it comes that farming must be done largely by faith and its blessings and profits figured up by averages, of course all the time having reference to certain elemental facts and truths of culture, tillage and fertilizing which ever remain fixed. The condition of his business is such that it might be truthfully said that a farmer should never spend his money until he has got it in his jeans.

OBSTRUCTED WATERWAYS.

The past summer has taught some very expensive lessons both to individuals, corporations and municipalities in the matter of surface drainage. In order that the bridging and piling might be made more desirable by filling and streets be brought up to grade by the cities the natural outlets for storm waters (extraordinary rainfalls) have been so narrowed and restricted that in a season of flood and freshets like the present enormous injury has been wrought. Just as the value of a water power is largely based upon the minimum flow of water in the stream so the size of a bridge or culvert or the height of an embankment must have its safety point adjusted to the maximum flow of water. We know of one railway which, ignoring this factor of safety, has this summer lost enough in value of bridges, culverts and ruined roadbed to have properly constructed about every bridge and culvert upon its line.

THE OLD MAN GOT LEFT.

The story is a pretty good one and runs like this: A farmer had three boys, who were faithful little workers on the farm. Two years before he had given each of them a runt steer calf, telling them that if they would care for the animals they should have them for their very own. The boys made three nice steers out of their pets. One morning at breakfast the farmer said that Jones, the local butcher, had offered him \$50 each for the steers and that he guessed he would go down town in the evening and tell him he could have them. When he went into the pasture at night, he found the steers gone, and when his wife told him that the boys had sold them and each boy had \$50 in his pocket that man's feelings were too deep for utterance, and he went out to the calf stable and said something.

INEVITABLE WASTES.

The farm operations of the west, which include a large acreage, limited help and much machinery, involve inevitably a waste which gives a down east farmer the cold chills. Where horse and machine can secure five bushels it will not pay for the man to stop the team to save the half bushel, wanton waste as it seems to be. We have hardly seen a meadow this season where from 200 to 400 pounds of hay could not have been raked up and saved after the field was cleared, but in most cases it would have involved the loss of a ton of hay in the next field to have taken the time to have saved it. Some day this will stop. Land will become so valuable that the present wastes of the farm will have to be looked after.

CO-OPERATIVE COOKING.

Co-operative housekeeping is being tried in several communities with considerable success—that is, the eating and dishwashing part of domestic living. About \$2 per week, per head for the family seems to furnish at a central dining hall meals well cooked and served and good enough for any one. This figures \$12 per week for a family of six persons, and if from this is deducted the wages of the hired girl kept under the old system, which is seldom less than \$5 per week, including her board, it makes the living expense of such a family very reasonable indeed and lifts a very heavy burden from the shoulders of the wife and mother.

A LONG WAY YET TO THE TOP.

Perfection in the creamery business is not yet reached. For every tub of butter made which will score 97 there are ten tubs which will score 83 or lower. The production of the 97 butter needs exceptional skill and conditions and marks a standard of excellence which the average creamery cannot very well approach, but where the dairyman and the creameryman work in intelligent union it should be possible to bring up the product of the average creamery to 90 or more.



It is not necessary to exercise violently in order to develop muscles, but it must be done steadily. Twenty minutes a day is enough for little folk, and ten minutes' work twice a day is ever so much better than doing it all at once, says a writer in the St. Louis Post Dispatch. Just after rising, before the morning bath, is the best time for the first exercise. It will set young muscles in tune for all day. Then just before going to bed another ten minutes of it will insure a sound night's sleep, and the lad or lassie, even if very tired, will have hours and hours to rest. The foundation of all physical culture and the first thing to attempt in developing sturdy, well trained bodies is proper breathing. A "live" chest is a thing all success-

ful athletes must have. That means that the shoulders must be carried well back, the chest thrust far forward and expanded, so that the lungs will have plenty of room. All of your breaths should be "long" ones, the kind the doctor tells you about as he examines your chest when you have a cold. Every time you breathe your lungs should be full of air, for that is what supplies the fuel to your blood, and if it is not full of this fuel it cannot give your muscles enough nourishment, however much you use them. Place two chairs with their sides against the wall so that their backs will be toward each other and about eighteen inches apart. Grasp the backs firmly near the top and lean forward until your shoulders touch your thumbs. Shove yourself slowly backward until you again stand erect. Repeat this five times for the first seven or eight days you try it and then gradually increase the number until you have reached fifteen.

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